

grass under some large elms perhaps  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile from the first place. A very distinctive little fly, which I met with in two places in the Foulden district, Norfolk, in June 1979.

*Platypalpus ciliaris* Fall. — A frequent woodland species occurring in both the Forest and Park, included here because I bred a few examples from damp mould and debris taken from inside a cut elm stump, emerging in June; I have seen no previous breeding record.

*Bicellaria intermedia* Lundb. — One swept under oaks in the Park, I.vi.63. It cannot be common, as Collin (1961:257) records it from only five English counties (one of them Berks.). The usual Forest species is *B. nigra* Mg.; the very common *B. vana* Coll. I have not seen there.

*Rhamphomyia sulcatella* Coll. — A little-known species recorded by Chandler (1966, 1972) as quite general in the H. Hill area of the Forest in early May. Our visits were mostly too late for it, but I have a female taken there on 26.v.73.

*Hilara obscura* Mg. — A ♀ swept by the lake at Virginia Water, 5.viii.72. Hants. and Surrey are the only southern counties from which Collin records it.

(To be continued)

THE APPEARANCE OF A THIRD BROOD IN THE GREEN-VEINED WHITE : *PIERIS NAPI* (L.), AT MORTON LOCHS, FIFE, SCOTLAND IN 1981. — Since 1979 weekly butterfly transects have been made at Morton Lochs, Fife between April and September each year. The transects are made as part of the national monitoring scheme run from Monks Wood. In each of the three years Green-veined White have been shown to have two broods with the second ending in early September. In 1981, however, I was surprised to find fresh individuals on the wing on 13th September. The last individuals of the second brood which were very tattered had been seen the previous week. Fresh butterflies were seen over three weeks until the end of September when the recording scheme ends. Although there was little suitable flying weather I saw Green-veined Whites into the second week of October. No third broods were reported to Monks Wood from other Scottish recorders. Thomson (1980, *The Butterflies of Scotland*) has suggested that late specimens of this species might be from third broods, but there appears to be no other documented case from Scotland. P. K. KINNEAR, 11 Hillview Road, Balmullo, Fife KY16 ODE.

WHAT DOES *ODONTOSIA CARMELITA* ESPER EAT? — Does anybody know an alternative foodplant for *O. carmelita*? On 10/11 April, at Kirkclinton in Cumbria, a specimen came to a moth-trap, and I know of no birch within  $\frac{3}{4}$  miles. No book I have suggests an alternative foodplant. As a matter of interest it was a night with a sharp frost, and the trap attracted no less than 99 moths. An *Orthosia stabilis* D. & S. that must have been an early arrival and had settled on the grass was actually white with hoar frost. — R. LOVELL-PANK, 33 The Highlands, Hatfield Road, Potters Bar, Herts EN6 1HU. 7.vi.1982.